



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ing 2 beds, while contagious cases occupy wooden huts, fitted with adjustable screens, opening and shutting, to allow of the regulation of the atmosphere of the interior in accordance with the outside temperature or the needs of the patient. The camp is provided as well with a bacteriological laboratory, a dispensary, and everything needful for the object in hand. Good water is abundant, and both the wells and the conduits have been specially guarded against contamination.

Such is the brief description of the quarantine camp at El Tor—a numerous and experienced body of nurses and doctors, under the orders of the president of the quarantine board, Dr. Ruffer, who is vigilant and indefatigable in his efforts to avoid a cholera epidemic. The Egyptian Government has left nothing undone in support of the efforts of the quarantine board, and if cholera can be kept out of this country, there is every prospect that it will be so this year, although it is near and the danger serious.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. LONG,
Agent and Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended March 29, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

Week ended April 11, 1902. Total number of deaths, 8. No contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 25, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended April 26, 1902. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended March 31, 1902. Estimated population, 1,800. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Long Cay—Fortune Island.—Two weeks ended April 27, 1902. Estimated population, 3,661. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended April 28, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including 14 from enteric fever.

BRITISH COLOMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 207, including 10 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 2 from scarlet fever.

CHILI.—*Antofagasta*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including 9 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 275,000—white 202,000; colored, 73,000. Total number of deaths, 477—white, 338; colored, 139—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7; whooping cough, 1, and 85 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 31,626. Total number of deaths, 94, including 1 from yellow fever.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 29,116. Total number of deaths, 22. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended April 20, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 22, including 7 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 19, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,909.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended April 19, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 168, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 63; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 21; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 42, and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,128 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 28 from smallpox, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 19, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 5.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 42.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 167 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 19, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 24.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,629,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 19.9, and the highest in Greenock, viz,

34.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 795, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 21 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended April 10, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever and 1 from plague reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended March 29, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended April 5, 1902. Estimated population, including prisoners and guards, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 2 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Malaga*.—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 133,000. Total number of deaths, 522, including enteric fever, 8, and 5 from smallpox.